(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सी० सिल्वेरा) :

(क) भारत में रक्त की वार्षिक अनुमानित आवश्यकता लगभग 40 लाख यूनिट है जो प्रति वर्ष प्रति अस्पताली पलंग रक्त की 7 यूनिट के विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के मापदण्ड पर आधारित है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत में रक्त का वार्षिक अनुमानित एकत्रीकरण लगभग 31 लाख यूनिट है जिसमें से 29% रक्त व्यावसायिक रक्त दाताओं से मिलता है। रक्त बैंक वार विस्तृत आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) से (च) दान किये गये रक्त की निरापदता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम/नियम में रक्त संचारी रोगों मानत: हेपाटाइटिस, एच.आई.वी./एडस, सिफलिस और मलेरिया के लिए रक्त की अनिवार्य जांच करने का प्रावधान है। रक्त बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने का काम 1993 से राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों के प्राधिकारियों को सौंपा गया है। अब औषध नियंत्रक (भारत) केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस अनुमोदन प्राधिकारी हैं। रक्त बैंकों को लाइसेंस अनुमोदित करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के निरीक्षकों द्वारा रक्त बैंकों का संयुक्त रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

Primary Health Centres Hospitals in Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh

*809.. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary Health Centres|Hospitals i.e. Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic 'which are functioning in hilly terrain of ' Pauri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh as 0n date under Centrally sponsored schemes and the number of villages covered under the schemes;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Cetres|Hospitals are functioning without any proper buildings *had* infrastructure;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to construct separate buildings for running these Health Centfes|H0spitals and whether Government will consider- to increase the full-fledged facilities to the patients like doctors, beds, medicines and other necessary equipmeats in fav our of the rural people; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SIL-VERA): (a) to (d) In Pauri Garhwal no Primary Health Centres and Hospitals, including Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic are established or maintained under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These are established and administered by the State Govt.

Investment in Jammu and Kashmir

*810. SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) wheher investment of Rs. 100 crore in private sectors in Jammu and Kashmir has been committed by Indus-' trial Houses of the country;

(b) if so, the names of such 'Indus-' trial Houses with their fields of invest ment and period of the same;

(c) wihether Government propose to ask more Industrial Houses to make similar investments in private sector to ensure faster industrial growth in the State; and

id) it so, the details thereof and if not,' the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIOTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) With the annoucement of the New In-dustrial Policy, most industries are deli-censed. It is only for the lioensable sector that an apporoval Letter of Intent

(LOI) is issued. Since the commencement of New Industrial Policy till 30th April, 1995, 30 Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda have been filed with the Government for establishing new units] new. articlea expansion of existing industrial units in the Stete of Jammu and Kashmir, with a projected investment of Rs. 137 Crores. In addition, two LOIs, with a proposed investment of RI. 5.95 Oores have been granted.

These proposals have been received from a cross section of private eector with proposed investment ranging from Ra. 1-40 Crores.

(e) and (d) The trust of the New Industrial Policy has been to enable en-trepreneum to take investment decisions based om their commercial perception.

Nucbw waste Management

*811. SHRI PRAGADA KCTAIAH: DR. SHRIKANT RAMOHAN. DRA JICHKAR:

Will tile PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3867 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st April, 1994 and state;

(.a) what is begin done in the area of nuclear waste managfemeni and repro-cetfting;

(b) whether we have the technoJogy of nuclear waste managesMot in our country;

(c) if so, the details of such technology; and

(d) whether this technology is eoet-effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OEFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear waste is being managed in a safe maimer to protect the environment against the associated hazards, now and io the future.

The spent fuel is reprocessed and the useful predusts are separated and re-covered from the bulk, of uranium and radioactive wastes. Newly produced fuel is available for further utilisation in nuclear reactors thus closing the nuclear fuel cycle.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The technologies developed for nuclear waste management include (i) collection and transport systems (ii) treatnwnt methods for removing radio activity from the waste to the required extent using physical and chemical pro cesses such as filtration, chemical treat-ment, evaporation, for exchange etc. (iii) incorporation of radioactivity in a suitable inert solid form such as cement, concrete, polymer glass etc. and packing in suitable metallic containers, (iv) volume reduction of certain types of waste by compaction and incinera tion, (v) disposal or storage of waste waste packages in specially engineered structures in a controlled area and (vi) monitoring of disposed of stored waste.

(d) Yes Sir.

Auetioning of HPF

*812. SHRI K. R. MALKANI: WiU the PRIME MINSTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govenment's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Expess dated 7th May, 1995 stating that the Hindustan Photo Films may be auctioned;

(b) if so, what it Government's reaction in the matter;

(c) whether Goverment are aware that the Import Liberalisation Policy has hurt HPF the most; and

(d) what are the reasons for not taking action so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has not taken a decision to auction HPF.